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KATE FIELD'S BUDGET.

Some Annexation Letters of
Years Ago.

COLONEL SPALDING'S EFFORTS

Miss Field Writes on the Cable—An Earnest Worker for Hawaii—Something About Efforts Made in 1869. Support for the Government, Etc.

HONOLULU, Dec. 7.—To be insulated is to be narrow. To be narrow is to be bigoted. What Hawaii needs for redemption under any form of government is easy and continuous intercourse with the rest of creation. Nothing will bring about this much needed redemption so quickly as the laying of a cable about which there has been everlasting talk. Three complete surveys of the route were made by the United States government several years ago. As no administration stays in power long enough to carry out any extended international policy, and as the opposing party seems to consider it patriotic and self-respecting to upset whatever foreign policy its hated rival may conceive, hope tells a flattering tale in whispering that the appointed hour has arrived and that Congress will legislate in favor of a Hawaiian cable, the contract for which Colonel Z. S. Spalding carries in his pocket as he now haunts the marble halls of our capitol.

Obtained by birth, Colonel Spalding first came to Hawaii in 1868 as secret agent of our government. In government papers relating to Hawaii, I find the following letter from Colonel Spalding to his father. It is very pertinent reading at the present time, though dated April 14, 1869:

"Our latest advice seems to convey the idea that the reciprocity treaty was beyond hope and the effect is beginning to be generally felt and seen. Men who have kept silent for months have openly expressed themselves of late as being in favor of annexation, and began to talk of forming an organization or party with that end in view.

"What they want to know is that they will be backed up by the United States and its representatives here in all proper measures taken by them to secure a change in the political sentiment of the islands and their annexation at the earliest possible period.

Colonel Spalding's Opinion in 1869.

"This means necessarily a war on the part of the United States, but a feeling that they are supported by our government and its officials, even to the continued presence of a man of war, if necessary, and intervention, should this government attempt to stop free speech and a free press, or put down an American simply because he is an American and expresses himself favorably toward the United States.

"Americans whose opinions are entitled to respect claim that they have never had from the government of the United States that countenance and support that England and France have always extended to their subjects here. They say—and I am disposed to think, with some justice—that while an Englishman or Frenchman even though holding an office under this government, never forgets his country, Americans have been brought up and become more thoroughly Hawaiian than the natives themselves. I know this to be true in regard to some Americans now holding office under this government and from the records of some of our ministers, as well as their subsequent careers. I am satisfied there has been ground for complaint. No doubt the American party has made mistakes. They had the power, and ought to have fought rather than lost it. But coming from missionary stock, it was contrary to their principles and feelings to resort to blows. Besides, some of their best material was drawn off by means of royal favor and the honors and emoluments of office. The 'dollar' is as powerful here as in more enlightened countries, and Americans are apt to forget all else in the accumulation of riches.

"I told you I had no hope for annexation while there was a chance for reciprocity. Events do not change my opinion. On the contrary, I feel that the desire of annexation is stronger today than it has been at any time since my arrival on the islands, simply because the prospects for the treaty are felt to be almost hopeless, and the planters must have relief by annexation.

English and French Ascendancy.

"I have already given you my opinion as to what the missionary or American party would do if left to themselves—absolutely nothing. In a short time they would be bound hand and foot and powerless to resist the machinations of the English and French. They are like raw troops. Unless they can feel that they are supported by the 'veteran hand' of the United States they will run at the first flash of powder or the sight of blood. But shove them into the front

rank and let them feel that they are safe and they will make as much noise as anybody.

"It is time to decide upon the plan of action. If we want these islands immediately, I have no doubt the Lackawanna Imbroglio will furnish the pretext for taking them to the England or France. If no other good has been accomplished by the Lackawanna, she has served to 'draw out' the Ministers into strong expressions against her and our Government, and, by her presence, has kept up the fire of opposition in the hearts of Americans and left it easy for our Government to shape its future policy. If the United States should take possession tomorrow on the ground that this Government has failed to respect American interests and shown its inability to maintain its position as an independent government, I think it would hardly raise a remonstrance at home or abroad. The feeling of foreigners seem generally to be that of astonishment to see the United States 'put up' with so much from this little kingdom.

"But if the Government is in no particular hurry about the acquisition of the islands and desires to accomplish its ends with as little display of force or expenditure of money as possible, it might be well to give the annexation party a chance to see what they can do. Two years will 'up' the change if it can be done at all. To my mind there is better chance for an annexation party right now than there has been since the idea of reciprocity was first started. The Hawaiian Club of Boston writes that the treaty is undoubtedly dead, and that, although they never favored annexation before, they do so now. They also say that the failure of the treaty is owing to the action of the Ministers of this Government, Dr. Hutchinson and M. Varigny, news which has raised a great deal of ill feeling toward this Government and increased the desire for connection with the United States. The truth is, that so long as there was a chance for reciprocity, the benefits of free trade with the United States and escaping taxation, men who had capital invested here were generally opposed to annexation.

Missionaries Didn't Want Annexation.

"The missionaries, I think, always opposed it, on the ground that the natives would suffer by the change. But just now all classes, except office holders, are down on this government, and reciprocity having failed them, are ready for anything that will give them a change. But here let me reiterate my opinion that our Government must be prepared to uphold such a party with more favor and stronger aid than has ever been given before, and be ready, in case of necessity, to assume the whole work and finish it with one stroke. That is to say, we should show to this Government that Americans and their interest must be respected and the United States regarded equally with the 'most favored nations,' and let our friends see that we will indorse them in all lawful actions and receive them under the stars and stripes whenever the application is made in the proper manner.

"I still hold that little or nothing can be accomplished at the present time by 'voluntary' action on the part of natives or foreigners in the way of changing the political status of the islands or overthrowing the present Government. What may be done in time, by educating the people up to the issues, especially where the greater part of the capital of the islands is at stake, is another question. There are many good men who will come out boldly for annexation and strain every nerve for its success if they can be satisfied that the United States will help them through. But they are not willing to throw away the good they have for the uncertainty of something better. The present king has already shown by his abrogation of the old Constitution and forcing upon the people an instrument of his own creation that he will stop at nothing within his power. Foreign intervention in favor of annexation must, of course, come from the United States. Will it come? If so, the party can be organized.

"The present attitude of this Government toward the United States and the patience with which we have borne its slights is 'a thorn in our side.' Englishmen ridicule us, while they secretly 'chuckle' over what they consider our loss of influence. I am as willing to 'stoop to conquer' as any one, and am willing to wait for our laugh until we shall have won. But with every American on these islands, I hope our Government will either give up all hope of ever coming into possession of this country or else take measures to secure it. That we have been out-generated in the past is very clear. The reciprocity treaty just as completely tied Minister McCook's hands as did the Hawaiian Minister of Foreign Relations blind our commissioner, Mr. Gregg, by getting him in his debt. The Ministers of this Government never wanted 'reciprocity' or any other connection with the United States, but they entertained the subject to quiet the demand for annexation, intending to kill it in the end. They have either bamboozled or bought up our representatives before General McCook, and they allowed him to run wild on reciprocity.

"If General McCook comes back with definite instructions from Washington to inaugurate and carry out any set policy, he will undoubtedly fulfill his instructions. But if he returns with no other orders than to cultivate friendly relations, and is allowed to do that after his own fashion, you need not look for annexation. The American party here is composed of men mostly from the New England States. That they are generally 'radical' follows as a matter of course. No representative of the United States, not even General McCook, has ever been

in communication with them enough to lead them. What General McCook's interest in reciprocity was I need not say, but everything else had to give way to that one idea, and Americans who did not favor it were 'Republican Yankees.'

"My present position is far from enviable. I keep as clear of diplomatic questions as possible, and, of course, while the present state of affairs remains unchanged, I keep my lips closed, and, while hearing all sides, give approval to none. Whenever the future policy of our Government in relation to these islands is decided upon, if I am kept here in any position enabling me to take part, I can do so without undoing a single act.

About the Big Eruption.

"I send you a newspaper giving an account of the late earthquake on the island of Hawaii. All agreed that the present has been the most serious convulsion ever experienced. His Majesty left yesterday to visit the scene. It is reported that his majesty goes to Hawaii to make an offering to Pele (goddess of volcanoes) to appease her wrath. He is certainly superstitious enough to do so, and the fact that his native sorcerers bore him company would seem to confirm the story. The natives say that some high chief is about to die, and that that is the cause of the present volcanic convulsions. It is further said that the king fears he is the condemned chief, and hence his visit to Hawaii to make his offering to the enraged goddess.

"The Lackawanna is still in port, Captain Reynolds thinking the action of this Government in refusing to allow his men to have their liberty at Hilo sufficient reason for not returning there. He knows his presence here is an eyecore to them, and as they and he are at swords' points, he proposes to remain in their sight as long as he can. I have been assured by one of his majesty's ministers that this Government has no 'ault to find with the United States or any man-of-war, but that they object to Capt. Reynolds personally. I give you this information for what it is worth. My own opinion is that both parties are in the wrong."

Written twenty-six years ago, this letter throws a deal of light on the present situation, and will bear comment hereafter. I quote it now to show what kind of a man is wrestling with the Fifty-fourth Congress for Pacific cable. After leaving official life Colonel Spalding became a sugar planter on the island of Kauai and acquired great wealth thereby. If, with his knowledge of ways, means and men in Washington, Colonel Spalding fails to secure the link needed to bind Hawaii to the United States he will be brave who undertakes the task.

History of the Cable.

The history of this cable struggle is long and exasperating. In 1891 Judge A. S. Hartwell, an old resident of these islands, but a New Englander of undoubted ability, obtained a franchise from the Hawaiian Government and formed a corporation in San Francisco for the laying of a long-felt want. This Government guaranteed an annual subsidy of \$25,000 for twenty years. A subsidy sufficient to pay running expenses and interest for ten years was asked from the United States. By a large majority and a non-partisan vote the Senate supported an enterprise that the House rejected. Firm in faith, the Senate held out until the night of the last day of the session, and then succumbed. The main argument against the proposition was to the effect that no money should be spent on a cable unless the Government owned it outright, but when Judge Hartwell suggested such ownership he was opposed by another set of Congressmen, who repudiated the idea in toto. The poor cable fully illustrated the old text, 'You'll be damned if you do and you'll be damned if you don't.' Having worn out all his shoes in going to and from the capitol, Judge Hartwell returned to Hawaii a sadder and wiser man.

Like Banquo's ghost, however, this much-needed cable would not down. In 1894 Senator Hale introduced an amendment to the diplomatic appropriation bill, making an appropriation to build and own a cable to Hawaii. Again the Senate assented, regardless of politics. Morgan of Alabama, Butler of South Carolina, Posen of Florida, Voorhees of Indiana, White of California, and Hill of New York, joined the Republicans in voting for an amendment that meant untold benefit to American commerce and to the one American colony on the face of the earth. Led by Father Holman, the House rejected the Senate amendment by a party vote, although a large number of Democrats voted with the Republicans. A majority of thirty purblind Democrats from hazy districts defeated the best missionary work Congress ever attempted.

Spalding Still at Work.

Remembering the pertinacity of Robert Bruce's spider, Colonel Z. S. Spalding obtained from the Hawaiian Government last August an exclusive franchise to land cables on these islands from the United States, this Government guaranteeing a subsidy of \$40,000 annually for twenty years. This contract is conditional upon securing from the United States Government sufficient financial aid to guarantee interest and running expenses for ten years. It further stipulates for the laying and operating of an inter-island cable, which is absolutely vital to this country. The only communication between these islands is by mail and uncomfortable steamers, running once or twice a week. In very bad weather I believe they don't run at all. Plague, pirates, floods, fire, earthquakes could do their worst on any island and the rest of the group remain in ignorance for days.

Colonel Spalding proposes to form an American corporation subject to

such supervision and control as the United States may desire, the maximum charge to be fixed at Washington. As the cost of this cable need not be more than \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000, and as its realization would give a great impetus to our commerce in the Orient, it is an enterprise that should command the support of every patriot in journalism and out of it. Kate Field in the Chicago Times Herald.

HONOLULU CRICKETERS.

Annual Meeting of the Club Held Last Night.

Treasurer Auerbach Resigns—New Officers Elected—Appropriations for Grounds.

The Honolulu Cricket Club is an organization that has stuck together through thick and thin ever since its first start several years ago, and its prosperity has been the occasion of many favorable remarks. As a general thing clubs in the city start out with great enthusiasm and then gradually die out. The Honolulu Cricket Club is not of that category.

Interest in the meetings has been manifested from the beginning and the one held at the Arlington parlors last night was no exception to the rule. Twelve of the most enthusiastic members were present. Others were kept away on account of previous engagements.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved. The members present voted \$30 more for the grounds committee. It was decided that the annual meeting should be a smoker, the date to be decided upon later. The smokers of the Honolulu Cricket Club have always been of the most successful nature, and it was upon this account that it was decided the next annual meeting should be a smoker.

The most important business of the evening was the election of officers. The following were re-elected: M. Brasch, president; Thomas Lishman, vice-president; A. Hatfield, captain.

R. Auerbach resigned as secretary and treasurer of the club. Mr. Auerbach was asked over and over again to reconsider his action, but he was firm. He had been secretary and treasurer of the club ever since its beginning and had been the most loyal of members, remaining at his post through its various stages. The club was in a prosperous condition and he chose this as his time to resign. A vote of thanks for the competent manner in which he has done his duty was tendered Mr. Auerbach at the close of the meeting.

The executive committee, as elected last night, is composed of W. L. Stanley, W. F. Reynolds and A. St. M. Mackintosh, and the committee on smoker of A. St. M. Mackintosh, F. Auerbach, W. L. Stanley, C. H. W. Norton and M. Brasch. C. H. White was elected auditor.

A JAPANESE LINE.

Steamers Now Running to Europe to be Put on American Route.

TACOMA, Jan. 16.—T. Yukino, one of the most prominent Japanese residents in the Northwest, has returned from Japan, where he conferred with officials of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, or Japanese Mail Steamship Company, regarding its proposed steamship line to this country. He says that on December 7th two of the highest officials of the company left Yokohama for Europe, empowered to contract for the building of six large fast, modern steamships. These steamers are to ply between Japan and Europe. When they are completed, in about eighteen months, the steamers now running to Europe, Mr. Yukino says, will be used on the new line to the United States. Next summer the officials of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, now in Europe, will come to the Pacific coast to look over the coast cities and ascertain which of them will be the most advantageous to the company as the terminus of the line. They will be accompanied by the company's chief engineer, who is going to Europe to inspect the building of the new steamers.

Many merchants are well aware that their customers are their best friends and take pleasure in supplying them with the best goods obtainable. As an instance we mention Perry & Cameron, prominent druggists of Flushing, Michigan. They say: "We have no hesitation in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to our customers, as it is the best cough medicine we have ever sold, and always gives satisfaction." For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H. I.

A CELEBRATED ARTIST.

W. H. Hilliard will Make Pictures of Kilauea

A COMMISSION FROM SPRECKELS

For Thirty Years a Contributor to the Salon—Paintings Owned by Well Known Collectors—May Sketch Haleakala Will Exhibit in Paris

A representative of this paper called yesterday upon W. H. Hilliard, the artist who arrived on the Australia Monday night accompanied by his sister Mrs. Anna Trumbull. As he walked out upon the



W. H. HILLIARD, ARTIST.

Ilanai of the Hawaiian Hotel Mr. Hilliard gave vent to his appreciations of his surroundings by exclamations of delight. "Do you find the climate too warm for you Mr. Hilliard," asked our reporter. "No sir. On the contrary I find it the most delightful place I ever visited and I exclaim on that account. I have heard people say flattering things about your islands but I thought a great deal could be accounted for by the tendency to exaggerate. I am silent now. "Yes, I am here for the purpose of painting a picture of the volcano for Mr. Adolph Spreckels, and I have been fortunate enough to strike the islands just at a time when the fires of Kilauea are at their best. "My time is my own and I shall not hurry. At first I thought a limit of a month would do but now I am sure that was a miscalculation. "I have not decided just when I shall go to Hawaii, but it will probably be very soon. I shall not confine my energies to that place alone. I saw too much of the other islands on the trip down. Maui and Molokai loomed up like fairyland. Mount Haleakala was mentioned to me by a prominent Honolulu gentleman on the Australia. It is very probable I shall make a sketch of that. The soft, tropical appearance of the Molokai range of mountains particularly struck my fancy. "Well, I have drifted from the principal object of my visit to the islands but, then, one is apt to do that here, where there are so many beautiful things to contemplate. Mr. Spreckels has left the size and everything connected with his picture in my hands. "Just before coming to Honolulu I spent some two weeks along the coast of California making sketches of little bits that struck me as being artistic. "While here I shall make sketches and arrange for my next Paris sal a picture which I am determined will be some beautiful spot in the islands. "While I was in Paris recently I said that I might make a trip to the Hawaiian Islands and there make some sketches. My brother artists were very much interested and wanted me to bring them back some correct interpretations. I shall try not to disappoint them. Mrs. Anna Trumbull, who accompanies Mr. Hilliard is the artist on the New York World

Post and Time. She is managing the business affairs of the artist. For about twenty-nine years Mr. Hilliard has been an exhibitor in the Paris salons and has done some fine work. Several of his outdoor sketches were kindly shown our reporter yesterday. A painting called the "Isle of Jersey" was exhibited in 1879, and was bought by Victor Hugo, another, "Wind Against Tide" obtained the place of honor in the exhibition of 1881. This was bought by Philip Gilbert Hamilton, a picture painted in the desert of Sahara was bought by Baron Rothschild. A picture, "Campton Meadows," was exhibited in Boston in 1875. It happened to be a scene on the estate of President Garfield's grandfather. The G. A. R., recognizing the fact purchased the picture for the president. Shortly after receiving it he wrote a letter to Mr. Hilliard in reference to the picture saying, "It is the last thing I see at night and the first thing in the morning."

TRIBUTE TO MR. DOLE.

President Given Brilliant Reception at Hilo

THE BAND TOUR IS APPRECIATED.

Mr. Richardson Celebrates His Natal Day Large Parties Going to the Volcano William Aylett Returns. New Vessels for the Matson Line.

HILO, (Hawaii), Jan. 25.—The public reception tendered to President Dole and his party on last Friday evening was a most brilliant and happy event. Spreckels' Hall never looked prettier than on this occasion, when from amidst the graceful festoons of ferns and tastefully arranged clusters of palms and bamboo shone out one hundred incandescent lights. "Aloha," effulgent in electric lights, made a gorgeous setting for the rear part of the hall, where President Dole, attended by Judge and Mrs. S. L. Austin, Judge and Mrs. Hapal, Messames Severance, Townsend, Wilder and Richardson and Messrs. Hardy, Iaukea, Broome and Waterhouse received the great number of ladies and gentlemen who were presented during the evening. Dancing followed the formal reception and later refreshments were served. At the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. Severance, where the presidential party were entertained during their stay in Hilo, electric lights made bright the pretty garden and an arch of red, white and blue lights illuminated the veranda and vicinity. On Saturday, the 18th, the day was most pleasantly spent yachting and picnicking. Mrs. Severance superintended the preparation of the chowder which was truly delicious. In the afternoon the yacht and steam launches conveyed the jolly pluckers around Hilo bay. President Dole and party left for Hamakua Monday morning and will extend their trip into Kona. The President is highly pleased with his trip. He is visiting among the people and familiarizing himself with the conditions and needs of the country outside of Honolulu. The genial collector of customs, Arthur Richardson, entertained his bachelor friends at a banquet at the Club restaurant on Wednesday evening, in honor of his natal day anniversary. An elegant repast was served and a jolly time had. It was hardly time to leave the scene when Mr. Richardson was called to the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Loebenstein, where a large party of friends had gathered to surprise him. A general good time is reported. The Terpsichorean Club gave another enjoyable hop last evening at Spreckels Hall, the Hawaiian Band of Honolulu furnishing most entrancing music for the gay dancers. The engagement of Louis T. Grant, superintendent of the Hilo Electric Light Company, and Mrs. Emma Stevens is announced. Rumor has it that several announcements are soon to follow. The marriage of Miss Emma Schoen and L. S. Augst will be solemnized on Saturday morning, February 1st, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Richards. On account of a recent bereavement in the family it will be strictly a family wedding. The last case on the court calendar has been disposed of after a twenty days session. Judge Austin has not rendered his decision in the case of Joe Vierra vs. Catholic Mission. The Volcano Hotel is doing a rushing business. Since Kilauea became active again hundreds of guests have been entertained at that famous hostelry. The Kilauea brought sixty cabin passengers this trip, most of whom have paid their respects to Madame Pele this week. Mr. Berger's band boys, to the number of eighteen, are taking in the sights at the crater. The hotel has been unable to accommodate its guests this week, and private families have been called upon to supply tourists with rooms. Citizens are anxiously looking forward to the time when Hilo will claim the much-talked-of "new hotel." Mrs. Paulsen and Miss Madden, of Paulo, have been to the volcano this week. Dr. Stone, of Honolulu, is in town. Mr. McLennan and Mr. Barnard, of Laupahoehoe, were in for a few days. C. L. Wight has gone to Puna to inspect his new coffee ranch. On account of the illness of Rev. S. L. Desha, Henry Waterhouse supplied the pulpit in the Hawaiian church last Sunday. The bark Santiago, Johnson master, left port Sunday morning with nearly 27,000 bags sugar. She was bound for San Francisco via Honolulu, where she is to be registered under the Hawaiian flag. She carried as passengers Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Smith, Mrs. and Miss Hutchinson and Mrs. Johnson, the captain's wife. The bark Annie Johnson, Matson captain, arrived in port Thursday afternoon, 22 days from San Francisco, with a full cargo of general merchandise, lumber, feed, etc., 49 horses, mules and cattle. The following are the passengers: Miss Clara Johnson, Miss Willis, W. A. Ray, F. D. Whitney, J. Marline and William Aylett (formerly treasurer and come out of the Hawaiian National band). Capt. Matson reports very rough weather during the first week, followed by light winds. The Annie Johnson will load sugar at once. The C. E. Crocker is expected from Honolulu this week to load sugar here for San Francisco. The Matson Packet Line of sailing vessels includes a new ship, the John Gamble, which has recently been purchased. She will probably be the next vessel in from the Coast.



CLARA BARTON AND HER WORK IN ARMENIA. Clara Barton of the American National Red Cross Society will go to the relief of Armenia to do good work among the people if enough money is raised in America to defray the proposed work of success. Miss Barton is now a veteran of 40 and has given her life to suffering humanity.

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But that we turn out orders by skilled workmen in less time and with better workmanship at less money than any place in Honolulu. We make anything and everything in the Upholstery Line that can be produced in any other market in the world.

WE Have Skilled Labor; Have the Material; Have the Facilities.

Our prices are the lowest, repairing costs less than you think it does. Let us figure on your work. Oak and Can Seated Chairs for dining and bedrooms, \$1.15 and upwards; strong and well-finished. Take a look at them.

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Furniture Dealers,
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Has it occurred to you that a picture is one of the best things to make a Xmas present of? Everyone enjoys looking at a beautiful thing and what thing of beauty can convey more to the mind than a picture? Let at least one of your gifts this year be a picture, no matter how little they cost, they will cover more ground than anything else you can buy. Remember we are selling pictures and frames at San Francisco prices. You will be astonished at the low prices prevailing at

KING BROS.' ART STORE,
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Rubber Stamps
At Gazette Office.

THE CORRECT VERSION.

Diplomacy That Is Not Quite Clear.

WILLIS' REFUSAL TO CELEBRATE.

Getting at the Bottom of It—Garbled Reports Cast Aside—Explanations Were Made by England's Representative—A Matter of Letters.

So many conflicting and ridiculous rumors concerning the peculiar action of members of the diplomatic and consular corps on



HON. A. S. WILLIS.

January 17th have been current that it is a difficult matter for the public to decide just which, if any, to accept. The friends of the representatives, probably, are interested in stating one side, while the supporters of the Government are pleased to relate theirs. Together they place the public in the position of guessers. The following account was obtained from a gentleman in close touch with the Government and may be accepted as authentic:

The 17th of January, having been declared a national holiday by the Republic, invitations to take part were sent in the usual way to the diplomatic and consular corps. Favorable replies were received from all but the repre-



HON. H. E. COOPER.

sentatives of the United States, England, Japan and France.

Of these representatives the three last stated in their replies to this Government that, as their Governments had never recognized the Provisional Government, and as the holiday was given in celebration of the formation of that Government, they did not feel it incumbent upon them to in any way participate. Subsequently explanations were made which were in every way satisfactory. Minister Willis, however, took an entirely different course neither accepting or declining the invitation. The same may be said of Consul General Mills and Captain Pigman but, as the invitation of the captain and consul were sent them, as is usually the case, through the United States Legation and as Minister Willis declined to accept, it is possible the invitations failed to reach them. Among the street rumors one is to the effect that Captain Pigman had remarked to his friends, that he had not seen the notice and if it had reached him he would have fired a salute.

Whatever differences there are between the representative of the United States and this Government on the subject of the celebration will be settled promptly. It is now a matter of correspondence between Minister Willis and this Government.

It was learned last evening from a reliable source that the members of the diplomatic corps conferred among themselves regarding the action to be taken. Minister Willis was party to this conference and was presumably favorable to the non-recognition of the day. The impression prevails among some of the diplomatic officers that Mr. Willis replied to the invitation sent him on the 16th of January, but so far as can be ascertained the Hawaiian Government has seen nothing of the reply.

WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO.

Sugar Prospects Throughout the World.

THE LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Improvement in Rice Outlook—London Charters Demand for Sugar Light. New York Market at a Standstill. Heavy Rains Interfere with Crops.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—Sugar.—The Western Sugar Refining Co. advanced prices of refined on December 31st and again on January 8th. Principal grades are quoted today as follows: Cube, crushed and powdered, 5½¢; dry granulated, 5¢; confectioners' A, 4¢; magnolia A, 4½¢; extra C, 4½¢; golden C, 4½¢.

Prices in bond for export to the Hawaiian Islands were advanced on Jan. 10th to 4½¢ for granulated. We quote Hongkong and beet granulated at 4½¢, but transactions at this figure have been limited.

The refinery starts up again this evening, after having been closed for nearly three months. The stock of raws and refined on hand is small, but with the recent and expected arrivals of Hawaiian, there is sufficient to commence work.

There have also been small receipts of Mexican sugars during the past month, which are sold on the full New York basis according to grade, and are used in filling export orders, the refinery thereby benefiting by the drawbacks on account of duty.

Tariff.—We have nothing of particular interest to report since advice per Alameda of January 9th. The bill is still in the hands of the Senate Finance Committee, and it is expected they will report in a few days. Its fate seems to depend upon Jones of Nevada. If he insists on voting for a duty on raw sugars, the bill will be reported adversely, but if he votes with the Republicans to sustain the bill without amendments, it will be reported favorably.

Basis.—Advanced on December 30th to 3½¢, net, and since that date there has been no change. The only sales reported are as follows: December 30th, spot 10,000 bags; 31st, spot 6500 bags; January 3d, spot 600 bags; 6th, spot 1500 bags; 16th, spot (no quantity given) all at 3½¢ for 96 test.

Eastern and Foreign Markets.—Conditions in the New York market have continued to improve, and an advance in values has been established. Since the 30th ult., price of centrifugals has been quoted strong at 3½¢ for 96 test, and muscovados at 3½¢ for 89 test. Granulated sugar was advanced to \$4.69 less 1 per cent. and 1 per cent. on the 30th ult.; \$4.81 on the 31st ult.; declined to \$4.69 on the 6th inst., and advanced to 4½¢ on the 17th inst.

London quotations for beets have ruled as follows: Dec. 28th, 10s 6d.; 30th, 10s 10d.; 31st, 11s.; Jan. 2d, 10s 11d.; 3d, 10s 10d.; 4th, 10s 9d.; 7th, 10s 9d.; 8th, 10s 9d.; 16th, 10s 11d.; 17th, 11s.

Messrs. Willett & Gray, under date of Jan. 15th, report total stock of sugar at four ports, U. S., 189,424 tons against 140,164 tons last year; six principal ports of Cuba, by cable same date, stock 86,500 tons against 40,000 tons last year. Total stock in all the principal countries Jan. 9th, 2,516,100 tons against 1,988,465 tons same time last year. Affloats to the United States from all countries estimated at 60,000 tons against 50,000 tons last year.

The reports from the Cuba crop continue unfavorable, and 300,000 tons is considered a full estimate. Regarding estimates of this year's crops of the world, we quote from Dunn's review of Dec. 30, 1895, as follows:

The estimates of production available for 1895-97, as given by Mr. Licht, are 2,540,000 tons of cane sugar and 4,130,000 tons of beet root. In the former case there is thus an estimated decrease of 525,000 tons, and in the latter of 675,000 tons, as compared with the crop of 1894-5. In an estimate, confined to beet root, made by Mr. Gieseler, the Belgian authority, he calculated the deficiency at 1,000,000 tons, but, as matters have since shaped, Mr. Licht's estimate appears to be much nearer the mark. In these estimates there is a complete reversal of what took place last year, when a surplus of more than 800,000 tons over the crop of 1893-94 had to be faced, and which produced, as has been seen, such disastrous consequences to values. The change in the position stands for the moment discounted by an advance of say 2s. per cwt. on 88 per cent. beet root and 2s. 1½d. per cwt. on first marks granulated from the lowest points of the year. The matter of production, which of course from the very nature of things, must ever remain a dominant factor in the regulation of all values, becomes more than ordinarily so in the case of sugar, because of the unnatural conditions which apply to its cultivation in European countries. Protected and fostered, as it had been by export bounties, etc., the quantity produced has periodically so greatly overlapped requirements, that this danger may be said to stand before the trade as a permanent menace. This is especially the case in an age, and in relation to an article, which necessitate so much anticipatory action.

Beginning with the crop of 1885-6, the production was 4,500,000 tons. It was increased 500,000 tons to the following year, and this increase was maintained down to and including the campaign of 1888-89. In that of 1889-90 a further addition of over 700,000 tons was made, and there it rested till 1892-93, when almost 900,000 tons were added to the yearly supply. In the following year an equal addition again took place, but only to be followed by one of 800,000 tons in 1894-95. At this point the position was, as it were, put under repair by the area of cultivation for the crop of 1893-94, being so reduced as to bring back the supply to something like what the crop of 1893-94 produced, which was in the neighborhood of 6,670,000 tons. The effect of this cutting down will mean a reduction of somewhere about 1,000,000 tons from the production of 1894-95.

Taking the estimate of production given by Licht at 6,670,000 tons and

the stock carried over, which, on September last, was 1,540,692 tons, brings the total supply for the current season to 8,210,692 tons. The consumption of 1894-95 was about 6,907,114 tons, and, allowing for increase in consumption and depletion of invisible supplies, say 690,000 tons, the requirements of the year would equal 7,597,114 tons and there would consequently remain a balance on 1st of September, 1896, of about 613,698 tons. The question of consumption becomes every year a more difficult one to treat.

The average price of 88 per cent. beetroot per cwt., f. o. b. Hamburg, for 1895 was 9s. 9d., and No. 14 Java floating terms 11s. 9d., against 11s. 6d. and 11s. 9d. respectively in 1894.

The highest price of 88 per cent. beetroot in 1895 was 11s. 1½d. and the lowest 8s. 6d. The highest price for No. 14-15 Java was 13s. 3d. and lowest 10s. 9d.

The average price of 96 test centrifugals in the New York market for 1895 was, according to Willett & Gray's statistics, \$3.27, and 1894 \$3.24. Granulated sugar, 1895 \$4.15½, and 1894 \$4.12.

Our latest mail advices from New York of 14th instant state that business is rather at a standstill, as buyers decline to accept the few sugars which are arriving at current quotations, and the owners are putting them in store as a rule, and will await a better market.

On the merits of probable supply and demand, holders of raw sugars still have a great deal of faith, and many of them are willing to have their accumulations of desirable parcels considered as unavailable for negotiation at the moment. Demand, however, is very light, which gives affairs a slack tone. Refined is quiet and in moderate demand, but any signs of improvement would bring in buyers more freely. The Louisiana crop is ending with about 226,000 tons instead of 260,000 tons, as estimated, against last crop of 317,000 tons. Spot foreign granulated quoted on above date at 4-7-16c. for medium German in 24-lb. bags, and 4½c. in 100 lb. bags; \$4.60 for fine German and \$4.65 for Dutch to arrive in 100 lb. bags, net cash. The difference between raws and refined is 8½c. against the difference same time last year of 7½c.

London cable of the 14th instant quotes Java No. 15, D S., at 12s. 10½d.; fair refining, 10s. 9d.; beet, January 11s., February 11s.; first marks German granulated, 12s. 9d. f. o. b.; Hamburg, equal to \$4.21 net cash delivered in New York duty paid.

LATEST SUGAR REPORTS.

Our latest telegram from New York of this p.m. quotes no sales of centrifugals, with buyers offering 3½c. for 96 test ex ship, what or more, but 3½c. is asked. A further advance is anticipated. London beet sugar 88 test analysis, f. o. b., Hamburg, January 11s. 1½d. per cwt.; August, 11s. 9d. London market strong, being affected by advices from Cuba. No change in last estimate of Cuba crop. If the insurgents are recognized in Cuba the crop cannot be increased. No change in estimates of European beet crops. Trust certificates (common) 100½, preferred 96.

Rice.—Hawaiian.—Demand has somewhat improved since January 1st, but there is no change for much of an advance for a long time to come. Stock of cheap New Orleans rice is very large, the low prices inducing buyers to order freely. We quote 3½c., 60 days, for best Hawaiian.

Japan.—Receipts, 2100 bags, uncleared; price for cleared, duty paid, 3½c., with very slow sales.

Flour.—G. G. ex family, \$3.65; El Dorado, \$2.65 per bbl., f. o. b.; crown, \$3.60 per bbl., f. o. b.

Bran.—Fine, \$12.50; coarse, \$13 per ton, f. o. b.

Midlings.—Ordinary, \$18.50; choice, \$20.50 per ton, f. o. b.

Barley.—No. 1 feed, 72½c. per cwt., f. o. b.; ground or rolled, \$16 per ton, f. o. b.

Oats.—Fair, 85c.; choice, 90c. @ 95c.; surplus, \$1 @ \$1.10 per cwt., f. o. b.

Wheat.—Chicken, \$1.10; milling, \$1.17c. per cwt., f. o. b.

Coru.—S. Y., 92½c. @ 95c. per cwt., f. o. b.

Hay.—Wheat comp., \$10 @ \$11; large bales, \$11 @ \$12 per ton, f. o. b.; oat comp., \$9 @ \$10, large bales, \$10 @ \$11 per ton, f. o. b.

Lime.—\$1 @ \$1.05 per bbl., f. o. b.

Charters.—Last an iron ship 22½ 6d. London direct. Several ships originally chartered on speculation have been offerring the past week, one large iron having been declined by charterers at 24½ 6d., with full options. Holders of wheat, knowing the situation, have advanced prices in order to depress freights.

There is still some demand for Sydney to-nage at 19s. Rain commenced a week ago, and has been continuous and general all over the coast, which will prove of great benefit to the coming crop.

Lumber to-nage. Puget Sound or Burrard Inlet, still in demand, Sydney 35s. to 36½ 3d.; Melbourne or Adelaide, 45s.; west coast South America, 45s.

Exchange.—New York regular and telegraphic at par; London 60 days, \$4.87 to \$4.87½; demand, \$4.89 to \$4.89½.

Your Stock

Will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

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Sugar! Sugar! Sugar!

If Sugar is what you want use

FERTILIZER.

The Hawaiian Fertilizing Company has just received per "Helen Brewer"

50 Tons Soft Phosphate Florida, 150 Tons Double Superphosphate, 360 Tons Natural Plant Food, 25 Tons Common Superphosphate

Also per "Martha Davis" and other vessels,

Nitrate of Soda, Sulphate of Ammonia, Sulphate of Potash, Murate of Potash & Kainit

High-Grade Manures

To any analysis always on hand or made to order.

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A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pumps, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plovers, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and all Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

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Hardware and General Merchandise.

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PIANOS kept in tune for one year gratis. Old instruments taken as part payment. Tuning and repairing a specialty.

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Beaver Saloon.

H. J. NOLTE, - Prop.

Begs to announce to his friends and the public in general that he has opened the above saloon, where

FIRST-CLASS REFRESHMENTS

Will be served from 3 a. m. till 10 p. m., under the immediate supervision of a competent Chef de Cuisine.

THE FINEST GRADES OF

Tobaccos,

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Chosen by a personal selection from first-class manufacturers has been obtained and will be added to from time to time.

One of Brunswick & Balke's Celebrated Billiard Tables

Connected with the establishment, where lovers of the cue can participate.

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Standard-bred Stallion Nutwood, by Nutwood Jr.

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Also a Choice Lot of

BULLS, COWS AND CALVES

From the Celebrated Bulls

Sussex, Hereford, Ayrshire & Durham. A Lot of

Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses FOR SALE.

2 Pure-Bred Hereford Bulls For Sale.

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-Hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All communications to be addressed to W. H. RICE, Lihue, Kauai.

MRS H. HERBERT

LABOR - BUREAU

308 Merchant Street.

TELEPHONE 139.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1896.

It gives us pleasure to state on the authority of Minister Cooper that the American Minister did reply to the request sent him regarding the observance of the 17th of January. This clears up a portion of the mystery but the end has not been reached.

The Chinese vegetable vendors have hit upon a method of boycotting the public that would do credit to President Debs or any other fly-by-night labor agitator of the United States. Having been refused the liberty of blockading the sidewalks in certain sections of the city, they have refused to sell the products of their gardens under any conditions. What is to be gained by allowing vegetables to rot in the ground has not been ascertained, but we have no doubt that the housewives of the city can stand it as long as the gardener can. Meanwhile a splendid opportunity is offered for the Portuguese to increase their sales.

The Hilo Tribune pays a very pretty compliment to the Chief Executive of our nation on account of the interest he has shown in the other islands, and his favorable impressions of the Hilo districts. This is nothing particularly new. President Dole, as well as every other member of the Government, has always had a lively interest in the affairs of the people of Hilo and every other burgh of the islands. We are pleased to note, however, that our friends have discovered that the head of "that family compact" isn't such a bad man after all. Hilo has always had the attention of the Government, and always will have, notwithstanding some its of citizens kick about like bucking mules.

A MASSILLON, Ohio, dispatch says the members of the National Band assert they will starve before they will accept assistance from the present Government. This may appear as intense loyalty to some, but as a matter of fact it puts the band boys in the position of the man who cut off his nose to spite his face. They are citizens of a free country, and if they prefer to walk when they can ride at the expense of the Government they have perfect liberty to follow their own sweet will. The Government has shown itself ready to assist them at any and all times, and it will undoubtedly be better for them and their families to swallow their pride and accept the proffered assistance of generous friends.

DURING all the fuss and fume resulting from troubles in the Transvaal, President Krueger has thus far shown himself to be the peer of the statesmen mixed up in the affair. He cleverly outwitted Dr. Jamieson, and has practically caused England to bow the knee in the disposition of those British subjects who made themselves liable to answer the full penalty for treason. Although the fact that Germany has been a factor has of course been of material assistance, as had no power interfered the President of the little republic would have been forced to submit to superior force, at the same time, Krueger has upheld the dignity of his country under circumstances that would have been trying to the leader of a more pretentious nation.

LATE advices from the Coast state that a friendly rivalry exists between the respective committees on foreign relations in the House and Senate to be the first to bring the Hawaiian cable proposition to a final vote. We trust enough of this rivalry may be imparted to the members of the House of Congress to assure the prompt passage of the bill and an equally prompt inauguration of the work

of construction. Mr. Spalding has to all appearances met with good success thus far, and if he can overcome or turn into some other channel the economical wave that usually passes over Congress just previous to a presidential campaign, there is every reason to believe that a full measure of success will attend his efforts.

THE FIRST RETURN RECEIVED.

The first return from the ADVERTISER's statement of the loathsome conditions that exist in many sections of our city comes in the form of a threat to a member of the reportorial force, who was detailed to make an investigation and place before the public a true statement concerning the miserable dives that have been established within our midst in a comparatively short time. So far as the warning effects personnel of this paper, it is of comparatively little importance. If the hoodlums are "looking" for us, the city is not a large one. Nor will their threats influence us in the least to cease our efforts to inform the public of the growing power of these brazen-souled representatives of the lowest order of vicious immorality. The evil is here; it is on the increase and we shall continue to paint the situation in calm but none the less truthful colors until every licentious Asiatic is at least driven from the business portions of the town, or, better still, sent out of the country unless they see fit to find some occupation other than living like unwholesome beasts in dens of iniquity.

To the people of the city, however, this expression of feeling from our Asiatic friends is proof positive that this social evil is fast assuming an importance that cannot be overlooked. It is proof positive that the prostitutes are here; that they are protected by a crowd of gamblers and blackmailers, and that these promoters of licentiousness are fairly well organized. If allowed to continue as at present, we may, without the least exaggeration, forecast serious results not alone to the moral welfare of the country. This has always been, and is today, a remarkably peaceful community. Men, women and children have felt little fear in going unattended through any part of the city at any time of day or night. Locks and keys in private residences are practically unknown. The happy condition cannot continue long, however, if the idlers from the plantations are to continue plying their nefarious business. The problem is many-sided and must be given careful consideration. It is impossible to wipe out the evil in one fell swoop. We must go slowly; but when the first step has been decided upon there should be no delay in carrying out the plan of action. It is next to impossible to run a thousand people, more or less, out of the country, but it is possible to prevent their populating the business thoroughfares and smirching every portion of the city. A partial solution of the problem may be accomplished by restricting these people to a well defined locality. This might breed a "devil's half acre," but we believe a half acre of this description is better than a whole one, and by gradually bringing the law to bear the evil can be wiped out by degrees, until the city is finally able to show a clean bill of health and morality. We trust that the Board of Health will not delay in calling the proposed public meeting and that their request will meet with a good response from the people. With the co-operation of the white residents and the better class Asiatics this work can be accomplished quietly and successfully.

DIPLOMATS AND HOLIDAYS.

The diplomatic muddle growing out of the failure of some of the members of the diplomatic corps to recognize the 17th of January as a national holiday is a most extraordinary affair. On close investigation it appears that the dean of the diplomatic corps in Hawaii ignored the usual invitation sent out by the Government requesting

an observance of the day, and three other members, after holding a conference, decide that they cannot recognize the day because their home governments did not formally recognize the Provisional Government. They have stated their case and furthermore have sent to headquarters for instructions.

This is the first instance that has come within our notice of members of the diplomatic corps attempting to give the Government to which they are accredited, points on what days, and for what reasons, these days are set apart for a general holiday throughout the country. If it had been desired to offer a direct insult to the people of this country, we know of no more successful method of attaining that object. Supposing a foreign government did not recognize the Provisional Government? This Republic has proclaimed the 17th of January as a national holiday. Supposing the Hawaiian Government should make the first day of April a national holiday, to commemorate the hauling down of the American flag. It might naturally be inferred from this recent action that our diplomats would refuse to recognize the day because the Provisional Government was in power at that time. We would not feel like taking the American representative to task for failure to take notice of such an event, yet having been duly credited to this Government, and diplomatic relations never having been severed from the days of the monarchy to the present time, we see no reason for failure to comply if such a request came from local officials. If it is thought best to wipe out the memories of January 17th, that is a matter for the people of this country alone to decide. Outside influence either for or against is entirely out of place.

The Provisional Government was the foundation on which the republican principles of this nation were established, and every man whose nation upholds these principles should be proud to pay tribute to the anniversary of the day that marks the beginning of an epoch of advance in the political history of this nation. President Cleveland, in his recent message and by his attitude toward the representative of Hawaii in Washington has remarked upon the friendly relations with the country. We cannot believe that he or Secretary Olney or the executive officers of any other nation are men who would favor jeopardizing our friendly relations by diplomatic hair-splitting on a question of holidays.

A GROWING EVIL.

It has often, and very truly, been stated that within the small area of the Hawaiian Islands there is presented every phase of every sociological problem that has thus far been enumerated. With our mixed population and the combination of occidental civilization and oriental semi-civilization, the people of this country are brought face to face with interesting, peculiar and too often, deplorable conditions in the social life of the lower classes that call for serious deliberation and prompt action.

Since the advent of the Japanese to this country there has been growing under the very noses of the good people of this city an evil that has assumed such proportions that it cannot be passed by as a matter of minor importance or one that will gradually right itself under the beneficent influences of our enlightened civilization. We refer to the large increase of the Japanese prostitutes in the city.

We appreciate fully the false modesty that leads many people to hush these matters up and desire that public attention should not be brought to bear, but we also believe that the time has come when something should be done to at least mitigate the evil as it exists in Honolulu today. As was shown in an interview with one of the better class Japanese, published in this paper a few days ago, the Japanese of the merchant class have become thoroughly aroused, and very naturally desire the co-operation of the white residents in taking some

action to improve the present conditions.

For evidence of the increase of this evil, our citizens have only to refer to the statistics of the Board of Health taken under "the act to mitigate" and a still more repulsive proof exists in the manner in which these licentious people are gradually crowding themselves into districts that have been put in the more respectable portions of the city. When the recent report of the Labor Committee of the Planters' Labor and Supply Company was read, the question was asked: What becomes of the Japanese who leave the plantations and do not return to Japan? Fully one thousand of these men can be accounted for as idlers who are living on the earnings of Japanese women. They are banded together in an organization quite as strong and far more formidable from a moral standpoint than any Japanese society that exists in this country. There seems to be no recourse to law by which these people can be kept out of the country. There is a large number already here and each lot of Japanese brought into the country adds new members to the list.

Conditions have reached such a point that the people of this country, and particularly the citizens of Honolulu, can no longer close their eyes to the situation. It is a problem that strikes home to the fathers and mothers who have any thought for the moral atmosphere with which the young men and women of the city are daily brought in contact. The Board of Health, treating the question from a purely sanitary standpoint, finds that it is reaching a magnitude that demands a different disposition than has been made in the past, and the promulgation of laws that will provide for the segregation of these people to a certain section of the city or a more rigid law that will serve in a measure to stamp out the evil.

It has been suggested that a public meeting of the Board of Health be called to obtain the opinion of people of the city. Let the meeting be called by all means. Let the people put aside their false modesty, discuss the matter freely and openly, and having reached a decision, act promptly.

SOME OF KATE FIELD'S WORK.

Kate Field's past record has proved beyond question that when she once grapples with a political problem she does not allow the ink to dry in her pen until she has accomplished tangible results. In her work in this country Miss Field has certainly shown that she has lost none of the old-time ability that first brought her into prominence as a molder of political minds through the medium of the newspapers. Although even her best friends do not always agree with her, they have found that notwithstanding what are put down as her peculiar ideas, she works along the line of good common sense and sound principle.

Her interview with President Dole has done more to set this Government before the American people in its true light than anything that has thus far been written. By the activity of Mr. Kohlstadt of the Chicago Times-Herald the principal points in the interview were published in nearly every newspaper in the United States that possesses a telegraphic news service, and the association of Miss Field's name with the dispatch gave assurance of its being authentic. The cable promoters have also received able assistance from her pen with good results. As has been previously remarked, Hawaiian affairs have passed the sensational stage and the press and public men are getting down to a business-like consideration of the situation. Among other prominent journals we find the Minneapolis Tribune coming forward with a careful review of annexation prospects. The Tribune admits a difference of opinion among the members of the leading political parties on the subject of annexation, but also adds that "events are rapidly shaping them-

selves so as to compel the United States to become a strong naval power. If we are to maintain a large navy and aim to rank as the equal of Great Britain in sea power, which we should do, we will need a coaling station in the Pacific ocean. We should therefore annex the Hawaiian islands and construct fortifications there which would make our position as impregnable as that of England at Gibraltar.

The Venezuelan war scare has aroused our people to the inadequacy of our coast defenses and of our military preparation generally.

"If we are to have presidents who are liable to indulge in warlike manifestos, it would be the height of folly for the nation not to make preparations to back him. The general outburst of popular favor with which President Cleveland's Venezuelan message was received will be an encouragement to future presidents to assume a firm attitude in the face of foreign aggression. If the people approve the message, they certainly must approve appropriations for armament and defense. The progress of such warlike preparations will inevitably breed a policy of expansion, of which the annexation of Hawaii be the first fruit. And President Cleveland, who did all in his power, at the outset of his administration, to reverse President Harrison's policy in reference to these islands, is responsible for the re-awakened sentiment in favor of annexation. His Venezuelan message is likely to have far-reaching consequences."

The many friends of Mrs. W. C. Weedon will be glad to learn that she is now steadily recovering from her long and serious illness and is looking forward to returning to Honolulu as soon as her physician thinks it advisable.

Excellent reports have been received from Yale regarding Arthur Wilder and Fred Peterson, two Honolulu boys now taking a law course there. In a class of 180, Wilder and Peterson stood fourth and fifth respectively. The former's average was 92 and the latter 91. Arthur spent his holidays in Washington.

The Foreign Office has been notified that the first Chilean ministry under the new Governor has been retired by the Chamber of Deputies under a vote of censure. The Minister of Foreign Affairs in the new Cabinet is Dr. Ricardo Artiz de Zevallos. Congress has been called in extraordinary session to discuss matters of finance and affairs between that Government and that of Peru.

IN THE BEGINNING

Of the new year, when the winter season of close confinement is only half gone, many find that their health begins to break down, that the least exposure threatens sickness. It is then, as well as at all other times, and with people even in good health, that the following facts should be remembered, namely: That Hood's Sarsaparilla leads everything in the way of medicines; that it accomplishes the greatest cures in the world, and requires the largest building in the world devoted exclusively to the preparation of the proprietary medicine. Does not this conclusively prove, if you are sick, that Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine for you to take?

HOBSON DRUG CO., wholesale agents.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel, and Catarrh in the Bladder. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LITTLE AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG CO. LTD., LINCOLN, ENGLAND. 1709

NOTICE

COFFEE PLANTERS.

Hulling and Cleaning Coffee.

We are prepared to handle COFFEE in the cherry and hull, with the latest improved machinery.

Send us your COFFEES, either direct or through your agents.

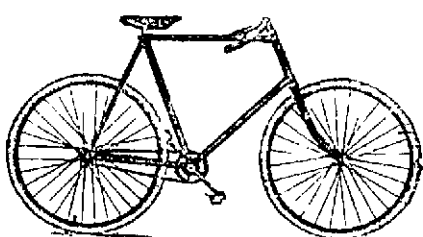
COFFEE taken from ship's side hulled, cleaned and delivered to any designated warehouse in this city.

No charge for insurance and storage while COFFEES are in our mills.

ATLAS COFFEE MILLS, SAN FRANCISCO.

J. A. FOLGER & CO., Proprietors.

Timely Topics



TRIBUNE TANDEM.

First Bicycle Built for Two Introduced into the Islands.

JANUARY 29, 1896.

This is bicycle week with us, and as usual we are to the front with the latest in wheels. The Australia brought us a consignment of 10 Tribune bicycles with the latest improvements. Among them was a tandem, the first bicycle of the kind brought to the islands. It was ridden about town yesterday and created a great deal of attention and favorable comment. As a result our store was crowded during the day with persons interested in cycling. We received four wheels for ladies, and these cannot be excelled in workmanship and finish.

The Scientific American of January 4th contains a page write-up of the Black Bicycle Manufacturing Company and their product--Tribune wheels. This paper does not give advertising puffs, but describes manufactures on their merits. * * * The factory and works of the Black Manufacturing Company, of Erie, Pa., was selected by the paper as a representative company which produce the highest grade of wheel and which put it on the market purely on its own merits without the adventitious advertisement of paid riders.

"The wheel made by this company, the Tribune bicycle, embodies the best possible practice and is correspondingly free from structural variations of unproved merit. The tubings, whose walls are of 20 gauge thickness, is of American make, the company having found that English tubing could not be obtained of sufficiently even quality. At the junctions of the tubes forged connections are employed."

"The standard finish of the machine is black enamel and nickel plate. The enamel is put on in four coats, two of India rubber enamel and two polishing coats, the frame being rubbed down with rottenstone between the applications. This gives the finish equal to that of a piano body. All nickel plated parts are first copper plated. This prevents water or moisture getting under the nickel and rusting the steel and thereby causing a separation of the coating."

"The aim of the constructor of this typical American wheel has been to secure simplicity and produce an absolutely standard article. Its criterion is its quality pure and simple. There are, however, some novelties introduced that are especially worthy of illustration. One of these affects the crank and crank shaft mechanism, the crank being secured to the shaft in a new way. V-shaped teeth are formed upon the crank shaft and upon the aperture in the pedal arm. This aperture in the pedal arm is split and provided with a tightening screw. To attach the crank arm to the shaft, it is thrust over the end of the shaft and the tightening screw is turned up, when it is secured as rigidly as if all were one piece of metal."

"The handle bar is made adjustable by an arrangement of equal simplicity and efficiency. By reversing the handle bars they can be used in up-turned or down-turned position."

"The sprocket wheels are cut to the cycloidal or theoretically correct curve, which avoids all friction of the chain against the teeth. This has long been the specialty of the Black Manufacturing Company."

"We also illustrate the system of truing up the wheel. Each wheel is mounted on a gaging frame, and the workman, by setting up and loosening the nipples, brings the rim into an absolutely perfect plane. The steering arrangements of the tandem machine deserves attention. Sprockets are carried by the front and rear steering posts, and these sprockets are connected by chains and rods so as to insure unity of steering action between the front and rear handle bars."

THE . . .

HAWAIIAN HARDWARE

COMPANY, L'D.,

Opposite Spreckels' Bank,

307 FORT STREET.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The Collector-General's report for the year is in the hands of the Minister of Finance.

W. C. Wilder, Jr., who is now in San Francisco, may go east before returning to the islands.

Hopp & Co., furniture dealers on King street, call attention to superior upholstery work done by them.

There will be a cow-bell ride by the bicycle boys on Saturday evening. Meet at Palace Square at 7 o'clock.

Kate Field's trip to the volcano and other islands has been indefinitely postponed on account of ill health.

Clerks in the various departments of the Government are busy preparing reports for the coming Legislature.

Chu Matsushi, a Japanese deserter from Papaikou plantation, was arrested yesterday morning by Officer Toma.

Jim Aylett and Kealakakai will be down on the S. C. Allen with all the instruments of the Hawaiian National Band.

C. R. McVeigh brought with him from the Coast some new and improved machinery for use in the International Iron Works.

Captain Wildes of the U. S. S. Boston will call on Consul Mills this morning. The visit will be returned in the afternoon.

Ruby Dexter, paced by a Tribune tandem ridden by King and Sylvester made a mile in 2:14 on the Waikiki road yesterday.

W. H. Hilliard, the artist, is spending his time in and about the city, visiting various places where artistic bits may catch the eye.

The Halstead brothers have taken no part and had no financial interest in the recent matched races between Confederate and Billy C.

E. O. Hall & Sons, agents for some of the bicycles that were winners in the races last Saturday, have an attractive ad. in this issue.

The record of events won on Tribune bicycles on January 17th is published by the Hawaiian Hardware Company in another column.

The President and party were at the home of Eben Low, Kiholo, Hawaii, on Monday last. They were to have left for Kailua shortly afterwards.

Minister King is in receipt of a letter from J. A. Posey of St. Paul, Minnesota, relative to the cordination of affairs here and the openings for new settlers.

Over thirty couples were present at the home of John Nott last night, the event being the birthday of Mrs. Nott. Dancing and a good social time was spent.

During the absence of Professor Brigham, the Kamehameha museum will be open under the charge of Mr. Hall. Every Friday and Saturday from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Mrs. Scott, wife of Captain Scott of the police force, will leave on the Kinau for Wailuku today. Her physician has recommended a change on account of her health.

Deputy Attorney General Dole left for Maui yesterday to represent the Government in prosecuting the engineer who drove the engine at the time of the fatal accident there recently.

Mrs. J. T. Crowley, wife of the assistant to Professor Maxwell at the Agricultural Experimental Station, arrived by the Australia and is located at Mrs. Chapin's.

Great care was taken by the Inter-Island Company yesterday afternoon in the manner they put the circus horses aboard. Mr. Wirth expressed himself as more than grateful.

Captain Scott escorted one of the fair lady opium-smugglers to her recent lodging house yesterday to obtain clothing for use during their stay in jail. Later, the two ladies sent out for ice cream.

A Chinese syndicate has purchased a complete well-boring outfit, and, as soon as the machinery arrives, will commence operations. An experienced white man will have charge of the business.

The mails for San Francisco, per S. S. Australia, will close tomorrow (Saturday) as follows: Registered letters and parcels 2 p.m., ordinary mail 3 p.m. No Money Orders issued on day of sailing.

George Fern, one of the bus drivers, was arrested yesterday for cruelty to animals. He was caught driving a mule with both shoulders bruised and raw. The animal was taken to the police station and Fern released on bail.

THE JAPANESE RESENT.

The Hoodlums Inclined to Show Fight.

OBJECT TO ANY INTERFERENCE.

The Gang Congregates and Discusses the Situation—Want to be Left Alone—The Streets All Clear Last Night—Prospects of the Future.

January 30, 1896.

MR. STACKER, Gazette Office.

Will you meet me at my room tonight after ten o'clock. Do not come before that time as those hoodlums are excited and are looking for you.

I might give you a good way to get rid of them. I think there is danger.

[The above is a copy of a letter sent through the mail and received by the city editor of the ADVERTISER yesterday afternoon].

The article in this paper yesterday seems to have acted like a bomb in the camp of the undesirable Japanese element. They have been living here in security for the past two years and they fail to appreciate the suggestion that they had better find employment.

From the time the first one of them who could read English got hold of the ADVERTISER yesterday morning these chaps were in a ferment and they began devising ways and means to do up the reporter for this paper or be done up themselves.

In the afternoon a dozen of them met in a place on Smith street and discussed the situation. One of them more bloodthirsty than the rest was in favor of annihilating every member of the ADVERTISER staff without further ceremony but the conservative ones suggested a vote of the full house, and a meeting of a club which advocates some things Japanese was called for 8 o'clock and a great many members were seen going into the room.

What the result of the meeting was could not be ascertained. Its object was to decide upon some plan of action in suppressing any further expose by the newspapers. The ADVERTISER had an interpreter present, but as he was not in his room "after ten" when the reporter called on him in response to the letter published above the full report of the meeting could not be obtained.

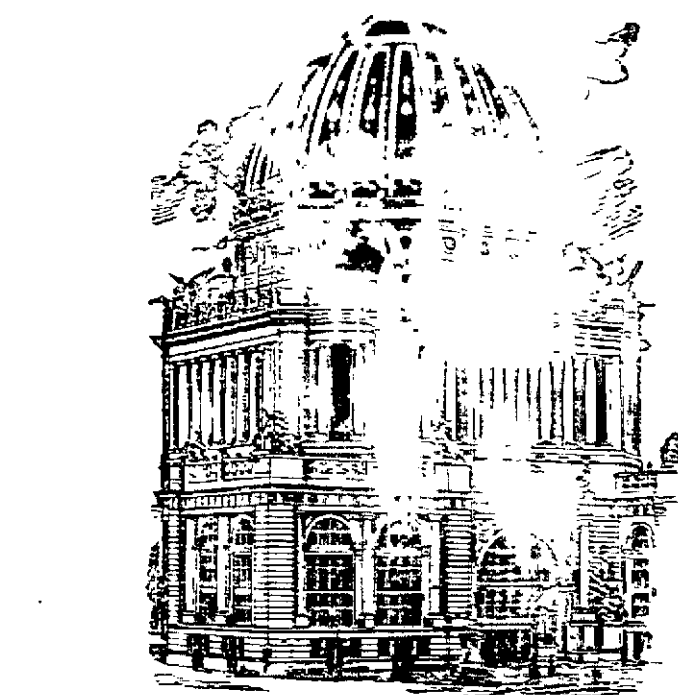
At 10 o'clock the reporter went over the same ground taken the night before. The Japanese who was deficient in knowledge of anything evil of the woman at whose door he stood guard Wednesday night was absent, but the ancient freak sat in the door.

These fellows are all innocent when their personal safety is concerned, but this fellow's innocence was so excessive that a new laid egg is a blade old rounder compared to it. If he ever gets into a police court it is a question whether he will be able to recognize the policeman who gathered him in. The barber shop, too, was as quiet as one could wish. It may be that the cold night interfered with business, for the proprietor sat alone in the shop as calm and solemn as an understudy to an undertaker.

When asked if there was any one back in the bathing shop he gave the usual "no savvy" reply. Pauahi street was singularly quiet, not a man was to be seen from one end to the other, and the only particularly bright light shining was through the windows of the Chinese wash house. It must not be believed that these fellows sought legitimate labor directly they found their presence objectionable to the white citizens; they are too sharp for that sort of thing, and they are much too strong to work. Their fear was of the police, and they believed there was a possibility of a raid some time during the night, so they wisely hid themselves to the meeting at the club house and kept out of the way.

The condition of affairs as published in the ADVERTISER has awakened the people to a realization that something must be done. There was not a person who spoke of the article but what considered it a step in the right direction. As a prelude to a necessary reform measure, the people have stamped it with their seal of approval.

When the gamblers and runners in connection with the Japanese highbinders' society learn this morning that the reporter went



The Source of Administration.

Here is the Administration Building. Beneath its lofty dome was the mainspring of the great Columbian Fair. Better work was never done than in its graceful structure. Every day witnessed within its walls a victory of mind over matter. Steadfast and intelligent endeavor, sustaining a perfect system, wrought out a magical triumph. The Administration Building might fitly be called the keystone in the Exposition arch.

Under the direction of these incomparable administrators the highest honors at the Fair were awarded to

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

Superiority in leavening strength, perfect purity in make-up, and entire wholesomeness in effects, were the qualities on which the award was based. The award at Chicago has since been appropriately confirmed and justified by bestowal on Dr. Price's of the highest award and gold medal at the California Midwinter Fair.

LEWIS & CO., AGENTS, HONOLULU, H. I.

over the same ground, even after they had uttered threats against him, they will probably have a renewal of anger and conclude that the reporter is too coarse and rude to be influenced by their cautionary signals and words of advice. From the expression on the face of the solitary individual in the barber shop, the supposition is that he would decline to shave any member of the ADVERTISER staff.

ARRIVAL OF THE BOSTON.

List of Officers—First Visit Since 1893—Will Remain Ten Days.

The U. S. S. Boston, Wildes commander, arrived from San Francisco early yesterday afternoon after a trip of eleven days. During the voyage strong head winds and rather rough weather were the experience of the ship. No events of importance happened on the trip. Since the last visit of the Boston to this port she has undergone slight repairs, but her appearance is unchanged. Her officers are as follows: Frank Wildes, captain; G. Blockinger, executive officer; W. Calkins, W. McLean, B. W. Hodges and W. L. Howard, lieutenants; S. S. Strite, S. S. Robinson and T. S. Wilson, ensigns; J. Entwistle, chief engineer; E. H. Scribner, P. A. engineer; M. H. Crawford, surgeon; J. E. Page, P. A. surgeon; J. R. Martin, paymaster; R. McMillan, lieutenant; U. S. M. C.; G. H. Grendle, pay clerk; Joel Evans, gunner, and O. H. Hilton, carpenter.

None of the above officers were on the Boston when she was here in 1893.

This is the first time the Boston has visited this port since she left here in 1893. To those who have watched the affairs of the Republic the cruiser has a strong interest.

She was here at the time the Government was changed, and it was the marines from that vessel who were marched up Fort Street and were placed on guard at the consulate and the American Legation. Captain Wiltze, who was in command at that time, was retired by death, and his place has been taken by Captain Frank Wildes.

The Boston will remain here about ten days and then proceed to the Asiatic station.

AROUND THE QUARTERS.

Interesting Military Items Good Scores Made Here and at Hilo.

Interest in military circles seems to be centered on the coming shoot between the N. G. H. team and another from the Nationals of California. Hard practice is being done daily at the Makiki butts and the Californians will have to be up

and doing if they intend to make any kind of a showing against the Honolulu men.

Things are rather quiet among the regulars. The general health is good and the men look in better trim than they have before. Their neatness of appearance has been the subject of favorable remark by many people from the States.

Captain Camara went aboard the U. S. S. Boston yesterday to extend to the ship the civilities of the post. The following letter from one of the prominent Hilo riflemen to a member of Company B was received recently.

"We succeeded in tying your score Saturday, but suppose by Creedmore rules ours is the best. A few of our boys went to pieces. 'Waikiki' Wilson surprised himself as well as the team by making 45. He has always been known as a 30 man. After the match we shot for practice and scored 407 points. Our boys are improving very rapidly so that I believe we can keep the flies off you people at Honolulu, and make you hustle to beat us."

The Hilo men have signified their intention of shooting a return match with the Company B team. This will take place two weeks from tomorrow or the Saturday following the great shoot with the California National Guard team.

Vida Thrum has been promoted to sergeant in Company B.

Coporal Schmidt of Company B made 47 at Makiki butts Wednesday afternoon. Schmidt is in the second-class but he made a fine first-class score.

Visit to the Boston.

Captain Camara had a hard time of it while going out to the U. S. S. Boston yesterday afternoon to present the respects of the post. He was in the police boat and had a Hawaiian flag flying at the stern of the boat. The police crew pulled under the stern ropes of the C. D. Bryant, now discharging lumber, head on at Allen & Robinson's wharf. The flagpole was too long, and one of the ropes caught the top. It was thrown into the water and splashed some of the occupants of the boat. Shortly afterward the flag was replaced and the boat proceeded out to the Boston.

New England Supper.

The Y. of the Young Ladies' Christian Temperance Union will give a New England supper at Mrs. Chapin's, Haaleaia Lawn, on February 22d. The committees have been appointed and are already at work preparing a menu suitable to the occasion. A bountiful supply of pork and beans and pumpkin pie are on the list.

POLICE COURT NEWS.

A Hearing of the Women Smugglers.

Bonani Gets Fine and Imprisonment. Evidence Against Other Defendants. Hearing Continued.

The Police Court was crowded yesterday morning by people anxious to hear the proceedings in the case of Lui Bonani, charged with having opium in possession.

Several cases were brought up before the star case of the morning.

The ten Chinamen arrested Wednesday morning for violating Board of Health regulations stood up in line to hear the charge, their faces wearing a woe-begone expression. A nolle prosequi was entered and defendants discharged. Then the expression changed.

In the case of Bonani, Captain Scott was the first witness. He said: "Arrested defendant on January 27th, between 11 and 12 p. m.; defendant was in his room, Fowler's yard; had Cordes and Xavier along with me; knocked at the door and defendant appeared; showed him my warrant and began the search immediately; found two pairs of drawers with opium stitched in pockets arranged for the occasion; found sixty-three tins in all; defendant said he did not know they were under the bed where we found them."

Special Cordes told substantially the same story as that detailed by Captain Scott.

Defendant was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of \$200 and costs, with one month's imprisonment at hard labor added. Appeal noted.

George Fern plead guilty to the charge of cruelty to animals and was fined \$1 and costs.

At 1:30 p. m. the case of Mrs. Fernandez and Miss Rodriguez, for importation of opium into the country, came up for trial. Messrs. Hartwell, Thurston & Stanley and Paul Neumann for defense; the Attorney-General for prosecution.

Special Cordes—Know the two defendants; saw them first last Monday evening coming down the gang plank of the Australia; came down about five minutes after arrival of steamer; there were men behind them; one of Roach's barbers was among these; saw the women walk along on the wharf and disappear; saw them again that evening coming down stairs from the building in Fowler's yard; they came out of the room rented by Bonani; two men accompanied them; one was the barber; do not know the other man; the women turned over in the direction of Hotel street; men stopped at the passage into the alley and held conversation; I told Huihui, who was with me, to watch them; heard one of the men say: "They are detectives and I think we will lose the stuff"; Huihui said the men had gone off in a hack; told Xavier to watch the place and to see that no one came out; Bonani was in his room and lighted the lamp; shortly after that the light went out; went for Captain Scott; we went back to the house and found Bonani in his room; found two pairs of drawers; Captain Scott pulled them out from under the bed; felt them and found that they had compartments in which were sixty-three tins of opium.

Cross-examined—Did not take out the tins of opium.

Here Attorney Neumann asked that Cordes be made to put the opium back in the compartments in the drawers. Cordes got down on his knees and complied with the request as best he could, but failed to get all the tins in.

Cordes continued—There are three rooms in the building where the opium was found; had information in regard to the opium; know the women; saw them on the street; there was no light, but it was a very light night; yes, I had information that two men and two women had gone into the room; do not remember who came out of the room first; one man took the lead; as far as I know he was the barber; made no attempt to arrest him; thought it would be better to have a search warrant and search the room; the other man I do not know; he was taller and had dark hair; may have seen him in Honolulu before, but am not sure; understood at the police station that he had been sent for; didn't ask the barber who the other man was, he did not volunteer any information; didn't speak to the barber that night; asked him next day if he had seen me the night previous; did not get any satisfactory answer.

Xavier—Saw barber by the name of Fernandes coming down the gang plank of the Australia; two women, the barber and another man came out of Bonani's room and descended the stairs; stood in front of the building and Huihui watched the back window, met Fisher near the

Anchor saloon after coming from the Australia; in consequence of what he told us, we went right to Fowler's yard.

Cross-examined by A. S. Hartwell—That is the same opium that Bonani was convicted of having possession of; followed them a little way; did not follow them outside the gate; the two women and two men were mumbling; do not know which particular one or ones were talking; when we met Fisher he said something suspicious was going on in Fowler's yard; he is not in the employ of the police department so far as I know.

Huihui—Saw defendants coming down gang plank; they were with two men; followed the men and met them with the women; the barber struck his fist against his hand and said, "G—damn; can't tell where the other man went to; he came down the stairs with them; when I met them again afterwards he was not with them; lost sight of him about the end of the passage. The remainder of the evidence tallied with that given by the other witnesses.

John Fisher—Went to Fowler's yard to see Martin about a boat; came back from Pearl Harbor about 9 o'clock Monday evening; saw hack come along with two men and two women in it; they went up stairs to a room (35) in the building in Fowler's yard; the light was blown out; the door was not locked; had started to the police station when I met Cordes; when the people got out they acted peculiarly; the women walked up stairs; the men boosted them; that man Fernandes was with them.

Kanihuanole, the hack-driver—Was at the Hotel Stables; man came along and inquired for Joe Lucca; told him he had a load; man told me to drive down to Queen street; drove to old man Magoon's place, beyond South street; saw two ladies and two men; one of the men had a smooth face and black moustache; the man who employed me jumped in front with me; told me to drive to Fowler's yard; man came out of lane and talked to the people in the hack; drove into Fowler's yard, back of Japanese store, and stopped; Bonani was the man who came out and talked to the passengers in the hack; one of the women caught hold of the side of the hack to get out; the other followed suit; noticed that they stepped out in a peculiar manner.

Cross-examined—Will not swear that defendants are the same women who were in my hack; they had on black dresses; had veils on and could not see their faces.

Case continued until 9 a. m. January 31st.

BY AUTHORITY.

Sale of Lease of Government Lots on the Esplanade, Honolulu, Oahu.

On WEDNESDAY, February 25th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Executive Building, will be sold at public auction the lease of the following Government lots, situate on the Esplanade, Honolulu, Oahu:

Lot No. 33; Upset price, \$350.00 per annum.

Lot No. 37; Upset price, \$350.00 per annum.

Lot No. 38; Upset price, \$350.00 per annum.

Lot No. 39; Upset price, \$350.00 per annum.

Term Lease for Ten years, rent payable quarterly in advance.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, January 25th, 1896.
238 31—1753-31

Mrs. A. W. HOBSON has this day been appointed a Notary Public for the Fourth Judicial Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, January 25, 1896.
1753-31

GEORGE WEIGHT, Esq., has this day been appointed Chairman of the Road Board for the Taxation District of Koolanaka, Island of Oahu.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, January 25th, 1896.
1753-31

Mrs. V. A. CARVALHO has this day been appointed an Agent to Grant Marriage Licenses for the District of Hilo, Island of Hawaii.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, January 14th, 1896.
1753-31

Mrs. H. T. MILES has this day been appointed an Agent to Grant Marriage Licenses for the District of South Kona, Island of Hawaii.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, January 14th, 1896.
1753-31

IN DARKEST HONOLULU.

Where the Drag-Net of Reform
Is Needed.

THE CITY NEEDS CLEANING.

Japanese Women Who Told Not—A
Hobbed of Immorality—Evil Which
Need Attention—Where the Dan-
gerous Persons Act Would Work.

What Dupont and Morton streets are to San Francisco, portions of Maunakea, Nuuanu and Alani Paaahi are to Honolulu. Let the denizens of those streets and alleys of San Francisco be permitted to occupy places on Market or Kearny streets, and they would be in the same relative position of the same class of people in Honolulu.

Probably no street in the city has more people on it during the day than Nuuanu street. Business men and women whose affairs take them to town more conveniently by that thoroughfare; children on their way to and from school, are passing through this street, and doing so must pass by the dens of women whose miserable vocation in any other place would drive them beyond the confines of the business or residence portion of a city.

Why these women should be allowed to locate where they are has never been answered. Day or night they may be found with their hideous, powdered faces peering at passers-by with a brazen effrontery born of contact with the lowest orders of humanity.

Years ago, through the efforts of James L. Dowsett, there was a law passed entitled an act to mitigate. But in the passage of that law there was no provision for the locality which these women should occupy. The presence of the whalers in those days demanded such a law.

"Things were different then," said an old merchant yesterday, "and the evil was confined to Hawaiians. It was before the advent of the Japanese, and thugs, blackmailers and bouncers were not known. It will not be safe for a man to pass along Nuuanu street late at night a year from now if these women are allowed to stop where they are, for the reason that around them are a lot of Japanese gamblers who exist upon their ill-gotten earnings. They are like buzzards around a carrion—men who could, and should, be picked up by the policemen and committed for vagrancy or sent out of the country."

Their presence here fosters evils, and to them can be laid the increase in the number of Japanese prostitutes in Honolulu. How? I'll tell you. Of the hundred odd women of that nationality plying their vocation within the shadows of respectable houses of Honolulu—sixty one are registered with the city physician under the act

to mitigate. Not one of the hundred was a bad woman when she landed here. They came here as laborers on plantations, and with the laborers were gamblers, not different from other nationalities, for you will find them in any community.

As contracts expired many of the men gave up field work and came to Honolulu to live lives of ease and Oriental luxury on the little money they had accumulated. In time we had a Japanese colony similar in many respects to a plantation, but, so far as the gamblers and ex-laborers were concerned, an Eveless Eden.

After the laborer had spent or lost his money he reshipped on a plantation, but the gambler—no, he remained to feed on the other gamblers. And when his money had gone, one way or another he allows it to pass from him, he found himself without means of an honest livelihood.

"But what has that to do with the social evil?"

"Just wait a minute; that is the point I am getting at. When his money is gone he bides himself to his old plantation and whispers to the wife of a friend the charms of city life and brings her here to become a prostitute. Now you know how the thing started, and if you will walk through Maunakea, Nuuanu, King, Hotel or Alakea streets, portions of them, you will find what the evil has developed into."

"I'm not crying down the thing but I object to having these human vices exist in localities where respectable people are obliged to frequent in the transaction of their ordinary business."

"Honolulu is large and there are places where it seems to me they could be compelled to live and where they would not brush up against decent people at every corner. Japan has a quarter in the large cities where such people are obliged to live and so have some of the cities in the United States where the evil is licensed."

"But it is not licensed here."

"The business of this class of women is requested to a certain degree by this act to mitigate. Of course the Government does not profit by it, on

the contrary it is an expense, but it is regulated in a rather indifferent manner and should be more complete. There was a little weekly paper here a short time ago that attempted to reform matters in this respect but it died a natural death. What it aimed at was segregation of moral lepers as the Government does other unfortunate ones.

"If this could be done the Government would maintain quite as much of its dignity as it does now in its registration law, and the city might be rid of the beasts who live on the women. If they were in one certain locality, it is immaterial to me where they put them, so it is not in the city, it would be an easy matter to see that women lived in the houses, not men and women."

"Just you go around where I have mentioned and see if what I have told you is not correct. Visit one or two of the places, kick up a row if you will, and make a mental note of the men who will appear in the role of bouncers and throw you out."

The reporter for the ADVERTISER is big enough to carry a ukelele, but not powerful enough to kick up a rumpus in a Japanese home merely for the purpose of ascertaining how dexterously he could be thrown out. Nor was it necessary to get this bit of experience in order to show the pub-



NUUANU STREET. A THOROUGHFARE WITH LOCALITIES WHICH NEED REFORMING.

lic the advisability of dealing with this class of women.

The first place visited was on the Diamond Head side of Nuuanu street, near a Chinese photograph gallery.

A man stood at the entrance, calmly smoking a cigarette; inside a narrow passageway the light shone out of a room. The woman was there—a particularly homely, hard-painted affair, drumming a musical instrument which seemed to be a cross between a taro-patch fiddle and a Chinese fiddle. She was plainly visible from the street, but if she had not been the man was there to salve the passer-by.

He was there in the afternoon sweeping off the sidewalk, but when questioned as to his relation to the woman he professed ignorance. His knowledge of the ancient freak was most imperfect, or his memory faulty. When the reporter left, the man went into the room to make inquiry.

Just above this place is another

lums and gamblers from Japan, 'human vampires' who live with these women between midnight and noon and gamble their money. Hawaiians collect on the corners because the street was once occupied by them, and it still seems like home to them, though they have been crowded out by the Mongolians and the Japanese of questionable characters.

In the middle of the street and directly opposite a house in which one of these women holds forth squatted a man gazing luteally upon the house and waiting for the time when he could present himself for a share of blood money.

This one street probably contains more of this class of people for the number of dwellings than any other. It is the best known stamping grounds but other sections of the city are not free from them. Beretania street has its quota; Hotel street on the Ewa side of Smith pass out rich in immorality and Alakea in the vicinity of Merchant looms up in a way which indicates that so long as such things are tolerated it will not be outdone.

Chinese Fishers in Trouble.
Ten Chinamen were arrested yesterday morning for disobeying Board of Health regulations by



NUUANU STREET. A THOROUGHFARE WITH LOCALITIES WHICH NEED REFORMING.

fishing within prohibited bound-

ary. There are two sides to the story. Fish Inspector Keliipio and other natives at the fishmarket, say they saw the Chinamen make a haul of fish at the place mentioned. The Chinamen in their turn say they caught the fish outside the light-

house. At all events they took their boat around back of where the old fishmarket used to stand and there landed. Eight of the fishermen had already gone to their home a short distance away. Three were left to do the work.

In the meantime Mr. Keliipio was hurrying in the direction of the old fishmarket. On the way he got two or three police officers to help him. Together they went to where they had seen the boat go and got there just in time to catch the men bringing two baskets of mullet ashore.

They were marched to the police station while a couple of officers were sent after the remaining eight fishermen, only seven of whom were found. These also were marched to the police station. The case will come up in the police court today.

FIRE ON THE MONOCACY.
The United States Gunboat Seriously Endangered.
VICTORIA, (B. C.), Jan. 15.—Officers of the Empress of Japan announce that a few days before they left Hongkong an accident of a rather serious nature occurred aboard the United States gunboat Monocacy, which nearly resulted in the destruction of the vessel and the foreign settlement. One of the crew went below to the storeroom, in which was a quantity of loose oakum. The man carried a naked light, which set fire to the oakum and a big blaze resulted. The alarm being given, the crew were at once ordered to fire quarters. After laboring half an hour the fire was got under control, which was most fortunate, as the magazine was full of powder, gun cotton and dynamite. As it was, the officers were on the point of scuttling the ship.

Through the kindness of the London Foreign Office, this Government has been supplied with some valuable books on the suppression and prevention of cholera, and a large number of books and papers upon the liquor traffic in various parts of Europe.

It will be an agreeable surprise to persons subject to attacks of bilious colic to learn that prompt relief may be had by taking Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. In many instances the attack may be prevented by taking this remedy as soon as the first symptoms of the disease appear. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by all druggists and dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co. agents for H. L.

E. O. HALL & SON, LIMITED, SHIP CHANDLERS Hardware Merchants

Receive Merchandise constantly from the United States and Europe. We have just received

Horse Shoes, Wheel Barrows

Blacksmiths' Tools, Waukegan Barbed Wire, Wire Netting, all kinds; Plain Galvanized Fence Wire, Carpenters' Tools of all kinds,

Success Water Filters

THE BEST KIND;

Road Scrapers, Feed Cutters, Hall's Aluminum Cane Knives, LAWN MOWERS,

Hoes and Handles, Picks and Mattocks,

Hall's Plows AND Breakers

These are selling fast and you should send your orders in soon.

FOLDING CLOTHES DRYING RACKS,

These Racks fold up like an umbrella. Every household should have one.

CHARCOAL IRONS,

Ox Yokes and Bows, Mixed Paints, Turpentine, Tar, Pitch, Asphaltum, Plaster of Paris.

Kakaako Salt

Whiting, Rosin.

Headquarters for the Columbia, Rambler and Stearns Bicycles—the best made.

E. O. HALL & SON, L'D., HONOLULU.

FOR RENT!

— THE —

Commodious New Store

WITH CELLAR

— IN THE —

VON HOLT BLOCK,

King Street.

These premises adjoin the new store soon to be occupied by W. W. Diamond. For particulars, apply to the

Manager Hawaiian Gazette

COMPANY, LIMITED,

Von Holt Block.

NOTICE.

The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY re-

quests that all bills up to the 31st of Decem-

ber, 1895, not already

presented, be present-

ed immediately.

FOR := SALE

4-Horse Power Gas Engine

IN GOOD CONDITION.

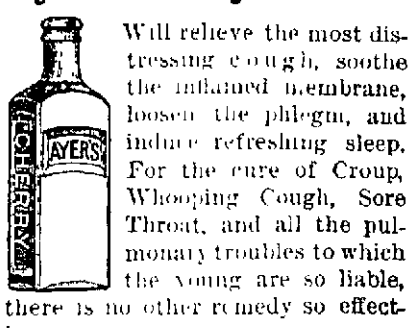
Apply to the

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.,

LIMITED.

COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, SORE THROAT

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral



Will relieve the most distressing cough, soothe the inflamed membrane, loosen the phlegm, and induce refreshing sleep. For the cure of Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, there is no other remedy so effective as

AYER'S

Cherry Pectoral

A Record of nearly 60 years

Gold Medals at the World's Chief Expositions.

The name Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is prominent on the wrapper and is blown in the glass of each bottle. Take no cheap imitation.

Agents for Honolulu: HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, LIMITED, BENSON, SMITH & CO. HOBSON DRUG COMPANY.



POWELL'S

BALSAM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOGNIZED COUGH REMEDY. Its immense sale throughout the world indicates its estimable value.

20,000 CHEMISTS SELL IT.

Those who have not already given it a trial should do so at once.

IN PALACE AND COTTAGE ALIKE, Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is the old and unexcelled COUGH REMEDY. Its large sale throughout the whole civilized world proves its great worth.

LOOSENS THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY. NIGHT COUGH QUICKLY RELIEVED. SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH WRAPPER.

See the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriars Road, London," on the Government Stamp.

Refuse Imitations. Established 1824. SQUATTERS AND FARMERS WHEN ORDERING THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT OMIT THIS TIME-HONORED COUGH REMEDY.

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POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND AND CAFE COLONIES.

Bottles in 1/4, 1/2, and 1 lb. sizes.

Agents for Honolulu, HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, L.D.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE.

Original and Only Genuine.

COUGHS,

COLDS,

ASTHMA,

BRONCHITIS.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, report that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic.

Palpitation, Hysteria.

Important Caution.—The Immense Sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles of 1/4, 1/2, 1 lb., and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT,

33 Great Russell Street, London, W. C.

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AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE and MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, £3,975,000.

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Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital - - £1,000,000

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,830,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks 43,830,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

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Life and Fire

Insurance Ag'ts.

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Boston.

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North British and Mercantile

INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL ASSETS 31ST DEC., 1894,

£11,671,018 2s. 2d.

1—Authorized Capital, £3,000,000

Subscribed Capital, £2,750,000

2—Paid-up Capital 687,500 0 0

3—Fire Funds 2,410,992 7 3

4—Life and Annuity Funds 8,572,525 14 11

£11,671,018 2s. 2d.

Revenue Fire Branch 1,546,856 18 7

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches 1,370,821 10 9

£2,900,678 15 4

The accumulated funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

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